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At Nes. 87, and 89 Williamert, one door north of Malden-lanGro. M. Tracy, Agent. WINTER CLOTHING, fashionable in style, elegan in fit, and cheeper in price than the most rigid ec dreamed of, may be found at

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SEWNE-MACHINE
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They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To see that they will not conclude give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and had bumors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open unture's evenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly; but then, BRANDINKER'S PILLS place you upon the high read to health, and this is worth some inconvenience.

READ.

Mr. J. C. Rappleyea of Monnicuth County, N. J., writes, March 18, 50.00.

19, 2009; "I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calcunet to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate a severe diarrhee set in, which my cold, I suppose; at any rate a severe diarrhee set. This was followed. cold, I suppose; at any rate a severe diarrhen set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dyseastery. My arrength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. Goo. Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised BRANDERFH'S PILLS. I thought in my weak condition one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise the sortness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish blis."

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-at., price 25c. a box, and

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, beautifying, Cicaning, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Instr. try ft. For saie by Druggists and Perfemers. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

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CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, &c. HEGERAN & Co.'s CANDIDGE OF WITH GLICERINE and agreeable Nos. 161, 38s, 511 and 75e Broadway, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are carriesed. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. Re shrusting nor turning up benine. Bartuntion's Hais Dis. the ben in the world , the only haveless and reliable Dys anowa. Applied at the Factory, No. 235 processing, opposite the Park. EXPERIENTIA DOCET. - Don't waste your money

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

Por the Waran Clount is not a more medical preparation, but is to be esteemed as a necessary luxury community to the counters of every community, and the preservation of mouth. For sale by all bruggists, and at the Dopots, No. 41 Annet, and No. 448 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MAGHINES, at reduced prices.

"For our own family uso, trover & paser's is the best."[New-York Tribute.]

BALMORAL BOOTS .-- Ladies, have you seen them! Those beautiful studies have been introduced for your especial beautiful by CANTABLE—the BALSUGAR RIGHTS. They are the most delightful things ever invented—thick-soled, suscentialial, warm, conductable, yet as cleant as a ball-room tenter. Ladies, leave your order immediately, at No. REF Drosdway, between 11th and 49th-48.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Would call the strention of parties about to refuresh their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant arrors monthly

House-Furnishing Goods,
comprising Crima, Ularemann, Ular Firtums, Silver and
Played Ware, Minkors, Ulterry, Chours, Broder, Farlan
Furturary, Arres, and Farly Goods of every description.
Having two Resident Buyers, and parches of each liways rely
topos moding in their stock the Larrest and Cheburse Novakwise of the English, French, and German markets. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPE,

The Great Fire-Front Sale of the World, secured with the Fowder and Surgiar-Front Locks.
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QUINK HROTHERS, No. 26 Maiden-land, N. Y.

AT NO. 11 WALL-ST. — WATCHES—Second jewobry store from Broasway. Gold Watches, 18 earst, only \$15;
hold tiliver Watches only \$6. For a few days copy, and to make
room for a large importation of Watches, 18 earst, only \$15;
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room for a large importation of Watches shortly to arrive, a sen
forming and proposed stock at great secritions. From an immense eclection may be commented very annalsume toold, Gold
Diamond, and Enameled and citive Huming and Open-thee, fulljewelsed English Patent and Beauched-levers. Duplet and Chromensedors, the finest American Watches, with compensation
habance, in heevy gold and aliver Huming Casses; and severy
other style of Watch at about half the usual rules, for a few
days oncy. Remember No. 11 Wall-st, my staffs. The second
jewelry store from Breadway. J. MacDeep, No. II Wall-st,
ny staffs.

CLOTH BUTTON BOOTS, warmly lined, for Winter wear; Ladice', Missen', and Children's Guiter Houts and Shoos; Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India-Rubber Boots and Shoos, all prices, at Minness & Co.'s, No. 357 Canal-st.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!! GLAM SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c. &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 Williamst., porner of Amest.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. We ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publifica, but so a guaranty for his good faith. So cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, times interview from Thin Trinnium chould in all cases be dressed to Honaca Chaushaw & Co.

Intelligence from Denver City states that the Provisional Government in that quarter has gone into operation by the organization of both branches

We have information from Brownsville to the 4th inst., and Cortinas had not, up to that date, attacked the place, though he was hourly expected to.

Two extensive conflagrations occurred at Atfanta, Ga., night before last, which destroyed property, in buildings and merchandise, valued a \$175,000. Two children were also burned to

We have information of the safety of the steamer North Star. It appears that she was driven on French Keys, and was kept there by a severe gale for six or seven days, when, by casting overboard a quantity of coal, she was got at sea again, and resumed her voyage.

Our dispatches from Virgania last night stated that a tremendous excitement prevailed at Charlestown, Alexandria, and Richmond, all based upon a rumor that an attempt was to be made to rescue Old John Brown, Gev. Wise was called upon for troops, and they were mustered as speedily as possible. Some were to hold themselves in rendiness to start at a moment's notice; while others, with field-pieces, were to be forwarded by the first express train. Edward Moffit, who was arrested at Lynchburg, on suspicion of being a participant in the Harper's Ferry foray, has been discharged for want of evidence to hold him. Another person, said to be a suspicious character, has been arrested at Wytheville. Several other suspicious parties, Northern peddlers, have been arrested at Culpepper; and all persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves are hereafter to be arrested and confined in jail.

THE STATE CANVASS.

In almost every County, the Official Canvass increases the relative vote of those Democratic candidates on the State ticket who received the votes of the Brooks-Americans, rendering the election of Messrs, Jones and Richmond certain, that of Mr. Skinner probable, and that of Mr. Elderkin not unlikely. The two former have at least a thousand majority over their Republican opponents; the two latter are elected or defeated by two or three hundred votes. On the other hand, those Republicans whom the Americans supported are chesen by majorities of Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand. The vote of the several parties at this Election will compare with that east by them respectively last year nearly as follows:

| Republican ... 250,000 | Republican ... 250,000 | Democratic ... 231,000 | Democratic ... 231,000 | American ... 61,000 | American ... 21,000

-We believe the Republican vote of the State will prove fully equal to that of last year, when we chose Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Members of Congress. Most Counties have done nobly; but a few have done miserably, and their apathy and heedlessness have defeated a portion of our State Ticket by a handful of votes. Queens, Suffolk, Ontario, (alas that we should be compelled to say it!) Montgomery, Livingston, Steuben, and the lower part of Westchester County, have been conspicuous in this defection. There are townships in each of the Counties near us, above named, in which fully one-third of the Republican voters staid away from the polls. In Montgomery, Ontario, Tompkins, and some other Counties, the "American" strength of former years went over bodily to the Sham Democracy, where the leaders (we trust) mean to stay. They have been some time preparing for this plunge, and we are glad they have taken it. Many of those who talked and shouted for the Utica or split ticket voted the whole Democratic ticket. When they openly take their place on the side they have this year secretly aided, they can do much less harm.

We regret the result mainly on account of the Canals. The People are justly impatient for the completion of the Public Works. They ought to be finished at the earliest possible moment. But the Democratic party makes capital out of every month's delay of that completion, and out of every extra dollar that it can be made to cost. Yet here is Mr. Richmond put in charge of the work and the estimates as State Engineer, Mr. Skinner made a Canal Commissioner with charge of a Division, and both these, with Mr. Jones, put into the Canal Board, to pile up expenditures and instigate delays, all which are to be scored up to the account of "Black Republican" inefficiency, corruption, and prodigality. We do not impeach the personal integrity of these gentlemen; we only point to the fact that they have a palpable interest as partisans in not doing their best for the State. If they can keep the Canals unfinished and a source of expense and taxation to the People, they know that the speakers and journals of their party will make the ignorant and prejudiced hold the Republicans responsible for this, and insist that the Canals will 'not cease to be a burthen so long as the Reput cans are in power ! Thus it has been; thus it will be. We are like the Israelites in Egypt, compelled to make brick, but denied the necessary straw. We shall endeavor to avert this injustice.

-As our figures now stand, Forrest (Republican Prison Inspector) beats Elderkin (Democratic and American) about 150 votes, while Jones is elected by 1,200, Richmond by 2,000 and Skinner by 500, We presume, however, that Elderkin is chosen

THE YOUNG LION AWAKENED.

The Young Lion of the West has his lair in Carroll County, Kentucky. He has been asleep in his lair, "passive too long," as we are credibly inform ed. He was assured by his friends that "his inac-"tion was deepening by rapid stages into inertness, " sluggishness, impotence;" that there was "danger in his lethargy." He was conjured to "awake -to stretch himself-claim his true place in the conduct of affairs, and till it with unswerving "fidelity." The Young Lion, thus effectually disturbed in his slumber, awoke on the 5th day of Nocember, and immediately went to work to show that he had so far escaped the dangers of lethargy; that he could yet claim his proverbial share, which is the whole, and had a truly leoning faculty, unimpared by excess of sleep, for the solution of dark probenes in politics and the administration of public affairs. Scated on his tail in Carroll County, Ken-

tucky, be promulgated his theory of government for these confederated American States. The object of that government, growled he, should be to "force a way" into the markets of Europe, Asia and Africa, through which the people of the Mississippi Valley could freely trade off the swine and steers which it is their pride and employment to put into barrels and cover with salt. The basis of politics was roaringly annunciated by the Young Lion to be "Salted Provisions"-practical politics, all that was worthy of the attention of citizens with juvenile leonine blood in their veins, was the cool seizure and lasting enjoyment by the people of the Mississippi Valley, of the absolute administration of the Federal Government at home and abroad. We owe it, perhaps, to the enervation caused by

his protracted slumbers, that the Young Lion of the

West, while roaring in the Kentucky Convention, condescended to give reasons justifying this characteristic allotment of office and political trust between the several portions of the Confederacy. They were, imprimis, that the "sandy strip of land on the Atlantic coast has had the control long "enough." Secundo, that the patience of the West with the "paper-money-making, cetton-spinning, "and codfish-catching aristocracy" of the Atlantic States is clean gone, and that its wasteful, corrupt, and ignorant government of the breeders of hogs and producers of cotton, will not be stood any longer, anyhow. Tertio, that our Foreign Ministers are all Eastern men, "chosen from among the literati and dilettanti classes, fine gentlemen of "elegant case, culture, and leisure, but literally good for nothing, and doing less than nothing' for the Young Lion's pork and beef. Fourthly, that the Mississippi Valley, "having outgrown the "ancient fogydom of small men and threadbare topics, proposes by a total change of programme Frolling oceanward barrels of pork and beef with the whole energy of the Republic], to redeem the "country from its past degradation." Fifthly, and comprehensively, that he, the Young Lion of the West, having in his paws the balance of political power, intends "to take possession of affairs." Unlike the old lion of the South, whose role in publie is to growl Disunion, but who is averse to any exact chropological statement in connection with his menace, the Occidental animal fixes the time of putting his extinguishing strength upon our codiishentching, and tariff-hatching, and paper-moneypassing aristocracy. It will be "simultaneously with the completion of the railroad connection "in Kentucky between fresh and salt water." Which is certain, if not comfortable,

This is a rich and juley young lion, when he lifts himself up on his hind legs, and gently roars out the political philosophy that is in him, and sends to his brother in France a solution of the hitherto imoluble problem of the government of the Gallic people With an unctuous smile, suggestive of excess of bacon and of the emollient influences of lard and salt pig, he gently yet assuredly dissuades Napolson III. from the further administration of his Empire with bayonets, soldiers, ball-cartridges, spies, and policemen. "Imperial brother," says he, "the whole thing is as plain as a bung in a barrel. We Americans have the national disease of dyspepsia for lack of wine. You European have the scrofula for want of meat. These anicles can be exchanged pound for pound, especially with your France, which zets the fashiors for the Continent, and raises neither corn por swine. The toiling millions of your French subjects, as well as those of Germany, would be made content and happy if they could only get this neat of ours. Sire, with a pound of fat beef or pork in the dinper-pot of every household in the Faubourg St. Antoine, you will sleep sounder and live longer than by any increase of guards andgens d'armes. Your safety, Sire, depends more deply on American provisions-salted, mind you-than even on 'your own police." As an additional reason why the French usurper should administer to his restless ubjects the political anodynes of bed and pork, in pickle, the Young Lion informs aim that if he hall do so, "the price of Mississippi Valley land " and labor will be much advanced, our houses be · filled with articles of comfort and lexury, and our wives and daughters surpass the sea-board ind as much in dress as they do in health and heauty." The logic whereof does not lie on the surface. The citizens of Ghent, in Carrol Courty, Ky.

are proud of the distinction of having started Texas annexation in the year 1844, on a certain superficial portion of this earth known to them as "Lot No. 6." By virtue of the authority of that very questionable act of wisdom, and unquestionable act of rascality, they have just resolved, within the sacred precincts of No. 6, that they are in avor of getting Cuba and Canada, for the sake, among other things, "of settling pending issues with the Queens of England and Spain, for outrages on Gulf steamers, and for the harboring of thousands of fugitive slaves." They have resolved, too, that the dignity, the self-respect, and the material interests of the citizens of the Mississippi Valley, demand that, in the organization of the House e Representatives this Winter, the Speaker should b conceded to that imperial locality, and the Commitees so organized that Salt Hog and Salt Ster should have free course through the world and et glorified. They have resolved that the Federal Capital should be removed from Washington to he banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi-though Budolph did, in his contempt, stigmatize the former as a goose-pond, and though the Father of Water, ha s periodical habit of house-cleaning which washes towns away off into the Gulf of Mexico. It was further resolved on Lot No. 6 that the construction of Government arms at Springfield, in Massachusetts, ought to be stopped, and that business removed to Cincinnati or Louisville-item, that all our navy-yards for the construction of war steamers should be transferred to the Ohio and Mississippi, at "any point below Pittsburgh" and St. Paul. If this be done, the sitizens of Carroll County, Kentucky, give the country their assurance that we shall sweep the seas of all opposition." They also resolved that they were entitled to have, and would have, the French Mission at Pe is filled by a Western man who had a passion for beef and was devoted to pork-item, that tariffs are abominations banks an iniquity, paper money a swindle, and the New-England fishing bon ties so responsiblefor the existence of the cod-crachir aristocracy of the Atlantic States that the wor t have then 'repealed without delay." The determined by resolution that the Falls (and . Louisville ought to be enlarged by the Ge lovernment. and then be made a present to the - ple of the West.

Westward, undoubtedly, the f , spire takes its way. In a Democratic C de rac , the inhabitants of a fertile region ext at a through fifteen degrees of latitude, and cover or a thousand million source miles lying in a conti was valley, will unquestionably take their full a sa of political power. is assured. Equally The future of that invored h . sure is it that no politica rganization can be

made in the South-West, based upon the material interests and the ambition of any part of the Mississippi Valley, which can be used as a wedge to prevent the issue between Slavery Aggression and Slavery Restriction. This is really what the Carrell County patriots aim at. Equally certain is it that Free Trade has no cure for the disease of low prices, under which the farmers and planters of the Mississippi Valley languish. The more they force the transmarine markets, and the further toward the sun they push their exchanges of raw products for finished fabries, the more toll will they pay, the more friction will they submit to, the more fully will they, as eager sellers, come under dominion to cool and wary buyers-the poorer, in a word, will they grow, and in the end see the loss of their civil liberty threatening to follow the loss of their wealth. Let the men of Carroll County wait. There is a legical and certain remedy for the unprofitable culture of the Mississippi Valley. It is Protection. There is no other means to bring the Markets to the Farmers, and everywhere permit the Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil, to come together in the close association that Nature designed for them.

CANADIAN FEDERATION.

We mentioned some time since a project on foot n Canada, to substitute instead of the existing Government a federative union of Upper and Lower Canada reserving to each I'rovince a separate administration of its State affairs. This project has just received the indersement of a Convention of five hundred Delegates from all parts of Upper Canada, including some twenty-five or more of the Opposition members of the Canadian Parliament. The union of the two Canadas into one Province,

and the introduction of the so-called system of re-

sponsible government, quieted for the time the vio-

lent political agitation by which those changes had been preceded, and which had even reached the extremity of civil war. Indeed, they totally extinguished several of the political grievances of which the Canadians bad most bitterly complained. But, owing to the different elements of which the population of the two Provinces is composed, the union, at the same time that it xtinguished the old complaints, gave rise to new ones. It was deemed necessary, in order to maintain a balance of power between the French and Roman Catholic population of Canada East on the one hand, and the British and Protestant population of Canada West on the other, to provide, as one of the terms of the union, that each of the two sections should have an equal number of pembers in the Provincial Parliament. This has oten, from the beginning, a subject of bitter complaint-first, on the part of the inhabitants of Canade East, so long as that was the more prosperous Province: and, since the prependerance of numbers has changed, on the part of the inhabitants of Canada West. The great cry of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament has lately been for representation according to population; and that Opposition has become almost a sectional one, being almost exclusively composed of Western members. Another project has been to require that the Ministry, in order to maintain themselves, should have not merely a majority of the Parliament, but a majority of the members of each section. The scheme of a Federal Union is now proposed as another means of getting rid of the difficulty. The scheme, however, as suggested in the resolutions of the Convention, did not assume a very positive shape. That body merely declared itself in favor of the formation of two or more local governments, to which should be committed all matters of a local character, and of "some joint authority," to be charged with maters necessarily common to both sections. It appears rom the debates that some of the members of the Convention were in favor of having four Provinces nstead of two, of which the respective capitals hould be Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Hamilten, or some more northern town. There were tution of the proposed Federal Government, some wishing to assimilate it to our existing National Government, and others favoring a plan more like the old Confederation. The only thing specifically agreed to on this point was that the Colonial Government ought to be constituted on the principle of representation in proportion to population.

One noticeable thing in the debates was that the ides of annexation to the United States, once very current in Upper Canada, seems now to have few if any supporters.

MR. WARD AT PEKIN. Mr. Ward's visit to Pekin, according to what appears to be the semi-official account of it pub-ished in The North China Herald, was exclusively taken up in discussing the terms of an audience with the Emperor, which, after all, did not take place. At one period of the negotiation, the terms seemed to be almost arranged. It was proposed that the Commissioners should address him a letter, stating that the Emperor intended to grant him the bonor of an audience to present the President's letter, and that Mr. Ward, in his reply, should declare his readiness to pay the same marks of respect to the Emperor that he would do to the President, without any addition or diminution. It was arranged that, in the execution of this plan, a table should be placed before the Emperor, on approaching which Mr. Ward should bow according to his representation of what was usual on an introduction to the President, at which moment, as if to save the honor of Chinese etiquette, two chamberlains should rush to him with the exclamation, " Don't kneel !" Mr. Ward was then to de posit the President's letter on the table, from which it was to be taken by one of the chamberlains, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor. This plan, however, failed; the Emperor having con cluded that, unless Mr. Ward would agree to kneel, or at least to touch one finger to the ground, he could not see him. It is supposed that the Chinese declined to carry out the proposed arrangement for fear Mr. Ward might cheat them after all in not truly repeating at Pekin the ceremonial in use at Washington-a point as to which the Celestials had to rely entirely on Mr. Ward's repre-If Mr. Ward escaped humiliations at Pekin-and

that he did so it appears to be the main object of the account to which we have referred to make out -it is certain that his visit thither was nothing to boast of. He carried letters of introduction to the Russian resident, but was prevented from seeing him, and, under pretense that he should go where he pleased and see what he wanted so soon as the terms of the audience were arranged, was prevented, in fact, from going anywhere or seeing anything.

It would have been much more for his own and the national dignity if, instead of insisting upon going to Pekin, he had been content to exchangthe ratifications with the Commissioners at Shanghae, as they had originally proposed.

It remains now to be seen what the treaty, the

ratification of which has thus at last been attained, really amounts to. We are inclined to think that, with the exception of the most favored nation clause, it adds very little, nothing indeed of any particular value, to the provisions of the old treaty. That clause, though in abeyance at present, on account of the non-ratification of the British and French treaties, may hereafter prove of value. Whatever privileges the French and English may succeed in compelling the Chinese to concede, will, in virtue of it, redound to us.

THE STATE.

| | Transaction and an exercise from | 25 143474 | At the street of the street | 27 32 33 |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| ũ | tAllegany | 2,632 | Wayne | 1,44 |
| H | Broome | 576 | Wyoming | 1,316 |
| | tCattaraugus | 1,073 | Yates | 1,02 |
| | tCayuga | 2,639 | A STREET OF STREET | |
| | Chautaugus | 2,379 | Total | 45,05 |
| | (Chemung | 38 | *************************************** | |
| | Chenango | 868 | | |
| ij, | (Clinton | 68 | and the latter hand | |
| | !Cortland | 934 | Jones, Dem. & Am | er. |
| | ! Delaware | 126 | tAlbany | 1,96 |
| | tDutchess | 177 | Columbia | 175 |
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| β | tFulton and Ham. | 40 | :Franklin | |
| Ŋ | tGenesee | 1.267 | :Greene | 75 |
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| y | tJefferson | | t Montgomery | 37 |
| 1 | Lewis | | New-York | 20,06 |
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| 9 | Monroe | | :Queens | 2,23 |
| į | !Ningara | | Rensselaer | 2,93 |
| 1 | tOneida | | !Richmond | 98 |
| g | tOnondaga | | Rockland | 1,008 |
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| i | Orleans | | ! Schenectady | |
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| ľ | tOtsego | | Seneca | 46 |
| ŧ. | :Schuyler | | :Suffolk | 93 |
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| | (Warren | Lones | 862 | |
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| ы | tOmetal. | | | |

Below we present the vote in 40 Counties, all that have yet been received here officially, for Secretary of State, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, being those offices the Democratic candidates for which were indersed and supported by the Brooks-

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17-7 p. m. Jones's majority is now 1,270, with official returns from all but eight counties. On the other candidates wenty counties remain to be heard from officially. Taking Jones's figures in these counties, the majorities stand thus: Richmond 2,170 majority, Skinner 248 majority, and Forrest 131 majority. The offic al re-

Prison Inspector, ahead of Elderkin up to this hour. Skinner is 183 ahead. A report (not official) says than Leavenworth's, and Cattaraugus makes him 377 better. [Stuff!] If this report is correct, Chapin stands at present 394 ahead. Erie County raises Forrest's

urns received to-day place Forrest, Republican, for

The case of the kidnapping of Columbus Jones, now on trial in Massachusetts, and referred to for several days past under our telegraphic head, grows out of the following state of facts: Columbus Jones. who is reported to be a slave, secreted himself on board the brig Paterson, then lying in the harbor of Pensacola, and bound for Boston. After the vessel had been a few days out, Jones was discovered. and, in consequence, the captain of the brig, John Orlando by name, endeavored to put, first into Key West, and afterward into Norfolk, for the purpose of landing him there, but was prevented by stress o weather. Finally, on the 8th of May last, he put into Hyannis, on Cape Cod, in order to make arrangements for sending back the negro. While or shore upon this business. Jones escaped from the vessel; but, upon false assurances of safety, was induced to return again on board. Oriando then proceeded to accomplish an arrangement with a Captain Brown, about to sail from Barnstable to Norfolk, to take the negro back to Norfolk. and to forward him thence to Pensacola This arrangement was carried into effect, and is the kidnapping complained of. A case similar to this occurred several years ago at Boston, which led to the enactment of a statute designed especially to meet such cases. In the present case, two indictments have been found-one against Captains Orlando and Brown and two other persons; the second against these two persons and Orlando leaving out Brown. The first indictment includes three counts-one based on the Kidnapping act, the second on one of the sections of the Personal Liberty bill, and the third charging conspiracy. The trial is before Judge Allen of the Superior Court, and the leading counsel for the defense is Caleb Cushing. The first step taken by the defense was a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, setting out that Jones was a fugitive slave, and that the defendants were acting as agents for the owner, and denying the authority of the Legislature of Massachusetts to make any laws touching such a case. This plea was overruled, on the ground that the constitutionality of the laws on which the indictment was founded was a question for the Supreme Court. Two successive attempts to avoid the trial were then made by the defendants, both of which were overruled by the Court, and the case is now before the Jury.

Orleans papers say that the recent gale in the Gulf, in North Star was caught, was the most exensive and prolonged recorded in many years. commenced on the 23d and lasted ten days.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

WORLD BLITTED SERVISORS CO.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1802 The office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House worth over thirty thousand dollars last yea. will produce more next, if the investigations ordered which are now anticipated, the fees being

increased by the number of witnesses sum Mr. Ward, Minister to China, recently expres Official and reported majorities for Secretary of State. LEATENWORTH, Sepac. | Washington 1,761 a wish to return home, after exchanging ratifica tions of the treaty, but the President objects, thinks he should go to Shanghae to settle American claims, for which it provides.

Mr. McLane, now in Mexico, took French la of China during the late Administration, and Mr. Ward is similarly disposed.

Leading Democratic Senators are inclined to separate the printing for that body from the party press, though an effort will be made by a few Ad. ministration men to secure it for The Constitution Mr. Bowman cannot be elected, but some straw candidate may who will divide.

Intelligence from Pennsylvania states that J. L. Dawson will probably be the next Democratic candidate for Governor, and John Covode the Opposition. If so, the latter will have twenty-five thou-

sand majority.

The estimates of the War Department have been reduced two millions from last year, and half a million below the actual appropriations made by Congress, which were largely less than the estimates, one million being cut off for transportation alone. The Secretary proposes a radical change in the mounted force, by recruiting half of it with men for six months, instead of five years, thus employing them only during the season of depredations, and requiring each one to furnish his own horse. This system would secure recruits accustomed to arms and horse, with a knowledge of Indians and their habits. With a mounted force of about four thousand, the contemplated reduction would be between three quarters and a million dollars monally.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859. It is officially announced this morning that tobace and corn are excluded from the list of tree imports the Canary Islands. Both articles are still subjects

Death of Ex-Gov. Gilmer. AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1851, Ex-Gov. Gilmer died at Lexington, Ga., on Wed

day, after a month's illness. Montgomery pagers announce the deaths of John H Murphy and Wm. Larkin, two aged and prom

Dr. Howe Gone to Canada.

Boston, Thursday, Nov. 17, 180, It is stated that Dr. S. G. Howe has left for Care

His friends disclaim any connection on his part the late plot in Virginia. Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 17—8 r. R. There are yet no signs at Halifax of the R. M. see-ship Canada, now overdue there with Liverpool des of the 5th inst. The night is reported as very dark.

Barrsyanics, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 17, 18.2.

Before the adjournment on Wednesday evering, the principles of law concerning jurisdiction in Hyanis Harbor were brought in question. The District-Altorney stated his views at length, claiming jurisdiction in the State, and that the offenses committed were set as could be tried in Barnstable. Gen. Cushing stated briefly the positions of the defense. Mr. Sanford west on till the adjournment, and again this morning a great length, to sustain his positions. When he had concluded his speech, the Court said that the testimony of the harmonic of the defense. He contended that what was done was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was no involuntary deposit in the hands of the captain of the Orlands, which he was bound at common law to keep asfely, and return; and that, under the Constitution of the United States, the defendants were bound to restor the fugitive. About twenty-five witnesses were called and sworn, and among them were W. Raymond Leanne E. N. Winslow, civil engineers. The defense then went on to put in evidence from depositions takes in Pensacola.

Objections were made to the evidence at every point.

in Pensacola.

Objections were made to the evidence at every point, and much of the testimony was excluded. The question of whether the subsequent ratification of the act of the defendants to the owner of the slave would have the effect of an original agency, was fully discussed, and decided against the defendants. A large audience, including many ladies, was in attendance.

The Case of Geo. F. Burnham. Geo. F. Burnham.
Bosrox, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.
Geo. F. Burnham was arraigned before the Supericourt this afternoon, on the charge of adulterating to State liquor, but plended not guilty, and was held in \$5,000 bail for trial.

From Pike's Peak.

The express from Denver City, the 10th inst., be arrived with \$10,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government had gone into open the provisional flower of both branches of the Legi-

Mr. Steile, the Governor elect, had delivered a mee

Mr. Steile, the Governor elect, had delivered a mesage, in which he argues the necessity of the present form of government until Congress shall take action reference to the Territory.

The miners continued at work in several localities, and many were preparing to winter at the diggings.

A. D. Rechor of The Baston Journal has just rived from New-Mexice, and the Pike's Peak region. He reports great excitement throughout New-Mexics, on account of recent Indian outrages.

Fifteen returning Fike's Peak emigrants, coming down the Platte River in bosts, have been drown within a short period.

Destructive Fires-Loss of Life.

A fire broke out last night at Atlanta, destroying several new stores on Whitehall street, and involving a loss, in buildings and merchandise, of \$100,000. The children were burned to death.

At about the same time, six fine stores, on Mais street, in Griffin, were burned, together with a ware house, and 460 bales of cotton. Loss estimated \$15,000.

house, and 460 bales of cotton. Loss estimated a \$75,000.

The fire at Atlanta lasted from 11; Wednesday night till two o'clock. It originated in a drug store as Shackelford's auction room, and burned to the Palas Bank. The Intelligencer office is in ruins, with two next blocks up Whitehall street; the fire then tended up Alabama street to Down's grocery, and Whitehall to Holbrook's hat store. The princip property burned is Miller & Co.'s printing office, Braunnuller's music store, White & Co.'s dry-good store, Brown's clothing warehouse, Wallace's has ware store, Locknat's broker's shop, Shackelford auction store, Coleman's large grocery, Jones's bodistore, Dechour's daguerrootype rooms, Cutting's dry goods store, Fish's law office, and several confectioners, tailors and barbers. Two children were burned to death, and another is missing. The mother us awfully burned, but is living. The loss is believe obe \$300,000.

Loss of Schooner C. S. Peaslee and

Loss of Schooner C. S. Penslee and Seven Lives.

Bostos, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1829.
Schooner Chas. S. Penslee, Baker, from Jackses ville for Philadelphia, was totally wrecked in a gale as sea, in which she was thrown on her beam ends, who the sea swept over her and filled the cabin and forcestle drowning the captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the whoel. The captain in trying to cut away the masta, were washed overseard, and only one was left, Geo. Satterley, who was take off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck on the 2d inst., in lat. 31° 18, lead off the wreck of THE RECENT GALE IN THE GULF .- The New-